

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



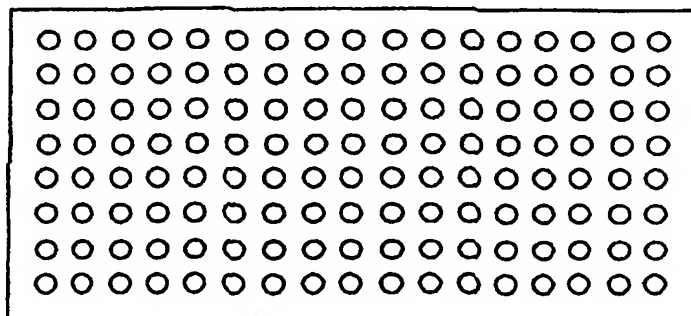
(43) International Publication Date
10 September 2004 (10.09.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2004/076365 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: C02F 3/10, 3/04, 9/00
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/KR2003/000390
- (22) International Filing Date: 27 February 2003 (27.02.2003)
- (25) Filing Language: Korean
- (26) Publication Language: English
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- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:
— with international search report
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR TREATING WASTEWATER USING CONTACT MEDIA



(57) Abstract: Disclosed is an apparatus and method for treating wastewater using contact media. The water treatment apparatus includes a biofilm reactor (13) including first and second biofilm contact layers (2 and 3) alternately arranged in a hopper, a precipitator (9) for receiving wastewater from a wastewater collecting tank and purified wastewater from a collecting hopper (4), and precipitating sludge contained in the wastewater, the precipitator (9) being connected with a sludge discharge pipe (8), and a wastewater circulating unit (11) for recycling decant water in the precipitator (9) into the biofilm reactor (13), using a circulating pump (10). By this arrangement, it is possible to achieve a consid-

erable enhancement in wastewater purification efficiency while achieving compactness of the installation because sewage, sanitary sewage, and wastewater can be purified by the alternating biofilm contact layers vertically arranged in pairs to form a multi-stage laminated structure.

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR TREATING WASTEWATER USING CONTACT MEDIA

Technical Field

The present invention relates to a contact medium, an apparatus and
5 method for treating wastewater by means of natural aeration using the contact
medium, and more particularly to a contact medium for purifying wastewater using
a pair or a multi-stage laminated structure of plural pairs of biofilm contact layers
alternately arranged, each biofilm contact layer including a panel member formed
to have a ball, plate or rope shape and fibers attached to the panel member, an
10 apparatus and method for treating wastewater using the contact medium.

Background Art

As well known to those skilled in the art, wastewater treatments are
divided into a percolating filter method, an activated sludge method, a contact
oxidation method, etc. In the percolating filter method, wastewater after first
15 sedimentation flows on crushed stones provided with a mucous membrane of
microorganisms or other contact medium, thereby causing organic matters in the
wastewater to contact a biofilm to purify the wastewater.

Here, the mucous membrane of the microorganisms mainly includes
bacteria, and in a favorable condition, includes higher organisms such as sludge
20 worms, larvae of flies, rotifers, etc. Nitrifying bacteria may exist at the deep
portion of the mucous membrane to carry out nitrification.

The percolating filter method generally belongs to aerobic treatments.
However, the mucous membrane of the contact medium used in the percolating
filter method includes aerobic bacteria within the outer layer of 0.1mm to 0.2mm
25 and anaerobic bacteria in the inside. The percolating filter method has an
excellent capacity for coping with a variation in a wastewater load to be treated,
does not requires the return of sludge, only generates a small amount of sludge,
allows equipment to be constructed and managed at reduced cost and to be easily
operated. However, in case that the contact medium has a large depth, the
30 percolating filter method has drawbacks of generating offensive odor and a

clogging in the contact medium, thereby causing flies swarming therein.

The activated sludge method is substituted for the above percolating filter method. In the activated sludge method, organic matters dissolved in wastewater are taken and decomposed by organisms in an aeration tank, etc., and the organisms grown thereby are solidified and precipitated in a final precipitation tank. A portion of the precipitated organisms is returned as activated sludge to the aeration tank, and the remaining portion of the precipitated organisms is discharged as waste sludge.

Since the activated sludge method has excellent processing efficiency in wastewater treatment, this method has been widely utilized now. However, in case that the activated sludge method is used to treat wastewater on a small-scale, this method cannot cope with the variation in a wastewater load to be treated, requires expert skill in adjusting the amount of sludge (microorganisms) and supplied air and excessive power cost, and generates sludge bulking.

The contact oxidation method may be referred to as a fixed-type activated sludge method, and is one of methods for treating organic wastewater using a biofilm. In this method, an aeration tank is filled with a contact medium, and the biofilm contacts the wastewater and the surface of the contact medium so that organic matters in the wastewater are removed.

Since the amount of organisms generated in the contact medium in the contact oxidation method is determined by a wastewater load condition, it is difficult to adjust the amount of the organisms. Further, since the sludge is created in proportion to the amount of the load, in case that the load is large, the contact oxidation method has problems that the load condition is limited such as the clogging of the contact medium, and it is difficult to uniformly aerate the aeration tank, thus generating a dead space therein.

Many researches on the aforementioned wastewater purification have been carried out. Korean Utility Model Reg. Appln. No. 1993-2216 discloses an equipment and method for purifying wastewater using anaerobic/aerobic contact circulation methods. The wastewater purification equipment disclosed by this application serves to purify wastewater using microorganisms, and comprises a precipitation-separation tank for precipitating solid substances and impurities contained in influent wastewater and then separating the precipitated substances from the wastewater, first and second anaerobic filtering tanks filled with an

anaerobic filter medium for improving the removal of nitrogen components and organic matters from the wastewater, first and second contact aeration tanks filled with a contact medium including an aerobic microorganism layer and provided with an aerator for separating the organic matters from the wastewater, and a
5 center wall into which the wastewater from the above tanks is introduced.

The above wastewater purification equipment further comprises a precipitation tank provided with an air lift pump for recycling the decant water and a measuring device, a disinfection tank for finally disinfecting the wastewater, and an effluence tank for discharging the finally-treated wastewater. The
10 precipitation tank, the disinfection tank, and the effluence tank are connected from an influx side to an efflux side of the equipment.

However, since the above wastewater purification equipment is not provided with a device and process for periodically back-washing the anaerobic filter medium and discharging the back washing water, when the equipment is used
15 for a long period of time, the anaerobic filter medium is clogged and a contact dimension between the wastewater and the anaerobic filter medium is reduced. Thus, the purification efficiency of the anaerobic filter medium is reduced. Further, solid substances are accumulated onto the anaerobic filter medium for a long term, thus reducing the processing capacity of the tank and inducing offensive
20 odor. Moreover, recycled water is supplied from the precipitation tank to the anaerobic filtering tank, thereby allowing sludge (sedimentation) to be accumulated in the anaerobic filtering tank and degrading the anaerobic condition of the anaerobic filtering tank. When the water flows out of the precipitation tank, pollutants remaining in the water are also discharged to the outside.

25 In order to solve the above problems, Korean Patent Appln. No. 2000-54525 discloses a wastewater treatment apparatus using the anaerobic/aerobic contact circulation method and an attached filter method. As shown in Fig. 1, wastewater is recycled through a circulation tank and a contact aeration tank and treated under in anaerobic and aerobic conditions, finally treated by an attached
30 filter tank, and subsequently flown out. Accordingly, it is possible to effectively discharge sedimentation, which degrades the treatment efficiency, to supply microorganisms in an activated state to the wastewater in the tanks, and to maximize the treatment efficiency due to the removal of residual pollutants.

The wastewater treatment apparatus disclosed by the Korean Patent

Appln. No. 2000-54525 comprises precipitation-separation tank 91; first and second circulation tanks 92 and 93, each provided with an anaerobic filter medium for decomposing water overflowing the precipitation-separation tank 91 using anaerobic microorganisms and a back-washing pipe for removing sludge
5 excessively attached to the filter medium; first and second contact aeration tanks 94 and 95 located adjacent to each other, each provided with an aerobic filter medium for decomposing water overflowing the second circulation tank 93 using aerobic microorganisms, a back-washing pipe for removing sludge excessively attached to the aerobic filter medium, and a diffusing pipe; a precipitation tank 96
10 for returning a part of the water treated by the second contact aeration tank 95 to the first circulation tank 92 via a circulation pipe, precipitating sludge from the water overflowing the second contact aeration tank 95, and transferring the sludge via an excessive sludge transfer pipe using an air lift pump to the precipitation-separation tank 91 to discharge the sludge; an attached filter tank 97 for treating
15 residual pollutants from the water overflowing the precipitation tank 96 using an attached filter medium; a back-washing water transfer pump for separating sludge excessively attached to the attached filter medium via a back-washing pipe installed within the attached filter tank 97 and simultaneously transferring the separated sludge to the precipitation-separation tank 91 via the back-washing
20 transfer pipe to discharge the sludge; and a blower 90 for performing the aeration, the back-washing, and the air lift functions required by each tank.

In the above wastewater treatment apparatus, wastewater is influent into the precipitation-separation tank 91 so that solid substances and impurities contained in the wastewater are precipitated in the precipitation-separation tank 91.
25 The wastewater first-treated by the precipitation-separation tank 91 overflows the precipitation-separation tank 91 and is fed to the first and second circulation tanks 92 and 93 so that nitrogen components are removed from the wastewater using anaerobic bacteria of the anaerobic filter media. Then, the wastewater, from which the nitrogen components are removed, overflows the second circulation tank
30 93 and is fed to the first and second contact aeration tanks 94 and 95 so that organic matters of the water are decomposed by aerobic bacteria. The wastewater, in which the organic matters are decomposed, is introduced into the precipitation tank 96 so that residual organic matters are precipitated in the precipitation tank 96. The wastewater overflows the precipitation tank 96 and is

introduced into the attached filter tank 97 provided with the attached medium so that residual pollutants are removed by aerobic bacteria activated by supplied oxygen. Then, the wastewater treated through the above tanks is discharged to the outside.

5 This wastewater treatment apparatus has a complicated structure and purifies wastewater via multiple stages, thus requiring a large space for the installation. Further, such a wastewater treatment apparatus requires the supply of oxygen, thereby causing economical burden and troublesomeness to users. Particularly, the wastewater treatment apparatus does not completely purify the
10 wastewater so that the purified water may be reusable, but only purifies the wastewater so that the purified water reaches an allowable level to be discharged, thus not having reusable effect of the resulted water.

Moreover, the above wastewater treatment apparatus determines its purification process to be finished when the wastewater passes through each tank
15 just one time, and consequently discharges the processed water to the outside. Accordingly, the above wastewater treatment apparatus discharges the water from which pigments and odor are not completely removed, thus inducing water pollution and destructing an ecosystem.

Disclosure of the Invention

20 Therefore, the present invention has been made in view of the above problems, and it is an object of the present invention to provide a contact medium for purifying wastewater using a pair or a multi-stage laminated structure of plural pairs of biofilm contact layers alternately arranged, an apparatus and method for treating wastewater using the contact medium, thereby improving the purification
25 efficiency of the wastewater and minimizing water treatment equipment using the stack structure of the biofilm contact layers.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, the above and other objects can be accomplished by the provision of a contact medium comprising a panel member formed to have a ball, plate or rope shape, and
30 synthetic fibers with a diameter of less than 0.01mm and a length of less than 100mm attached to the external surface of the panel member.

Preferably, in order to improve the wastewater treatment efficiency, the

synthetic fibers may have a diameter of less than 0.1mm and a length of less than 40mm. Further, preferably, polyethylene, polypropylene, vinylene, polyamide, poly-epoxy resin, polyurethane, melamine, polycarbonate, polyacrylate, polyvinyl alcohol, etc. may be used as a material of the synthetic fibers.

5 In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an apparatus for treating wastewater using a contact medium, comprising: a wastewater collection tank for collecting the wastewater; a biofilm contact reactor including a plurality of first and second biofilm contact layers alternately arranged vertically or horizontally in a collecting hopper; a precipitator for
10 receiving the wastewater from the wastewater collection tank and the first-treated wastewater from the collecting hopper, and then precipitating sludge contained in the wastewater; and a wastewater circulation unit for recycling decant water in the precipitator and the wastewater collection tank into the biofilm reactor.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention, there is
15 provided a method for treating wastewater using a contact medium, comprising the steps of: allowing wastewater to be collected by a wastewater collection tank; allowing the wastewater to pass through a biofilm contact reactor including a plurality of first and second biofilm contact layers alternately arranged vertically or horizontally in a collecting hopper; allowing the wastewater from the wastewater
20 collection tank and the first-treated wastewater from the collecting hopper to be introduced into a precipitator so that sludge contained in the wastewater is precipitated in the precipitator; and allowing decant water in the precipitator and the wastewater collection tank to be recycled into the biofilm reactor by a wastewater circulation unit.

25 Brief Description of the Drawings

The above and other objects, features and other advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic view illustrating a system and method for treating
30 wastewater by means of conventional anaerobic/aerobic contact circulation method and attached filter method;

Figs. 2a and 2b are perspective views of a contact medium in accordance

with the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of an apparatus for treating wastewater using a contact medium in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 4a to 4d are perspective views of individual installation positions of the contact medium of the apparatus for treating wastewater using the contact medium in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of an intermediate diaphragm for filling the contact medium of the apparatus for treating wastewater using the contact medium in accordance with the present invention;

Figs. 6a and 6b are respectively perspective views of apparatuses for treating wastewater using a contact medium in accordance with other embodiments of the present invention; and

Figs. 7a and 7b are perspective views of individual installation positions of the contact medium of the apparatuses for treating wastewater in accordance with other embodiments of the present invention.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Now, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the annexed drawings.

The present invention employs advantages of the conventional percolating filter method, activated sludge method, and contact oxidation method used in wastewater treatment equipment, and simultaneously employs a multi-stage laminated structured biofilm method using the fall of water.

A biofilm reactor 13 of the present invention has a multi-stage laminated structure in which a pair of first and second biofilm contact layers 2 and 3 are alternately arranged vertically.

Here, the first biofilm contact layer 2 includes a fixed fibrous-type medium with various shapes, which has been generally used. That is, a biofilm is formed in the medium having a panel member formed to have a ball, plate or rope shape, and fibers attached to the external surface of the panel member.

Each of first contact media 2a and 3a of the present invention includes a panel member formed to have a ball, plate, or other designated shape, and fibers with a diameter of less than 0.1mm and a length of less than 400mm attached to the

external surface of the panel member. The first and second biofilm contact layers 2 and 3 are formed by integrally combining a plurality of the first and second contact media 2a and 3a in the transverse or longitudinal direction of the first and second biofilm contact layers 2 and 3.

5 An apparatus for treating wastewater using the contact media of the present invention includes the above first and second biofilm contact layers 2 and 3. Here, the second biofilm contact layer 3 includes flowing fibrous-type contact media formed to have a branch shape, and the first biofilm contact tank 2 includes rope-shaped contact media longitudinally extended by locking the media with one
10 another.

The biofilm contact layers 2 and 3 are made of various contact media such as a fixed fibrous-type contact medium or flowing fibrous-type contact medium. The biofilm is formed by the fibers fixedly attached to the external surface of the panel member.

15 A plurality of outlets 20-1 are formed through an intermediate diaphragm 20 formed at the bottom of the first and second biofilm contact layers 2 and 3. The outlets 20-1 have plate or ball shaped exteriors so that the falling wastewater collides with the outlets 20-1 by the fall of water and thus is sprayed around to be in contact the biofilm on the fibers.

20 The biofilm contact layers 2 and 3 are formed to have a hopper shape. A through hole is formed through the biofilm contact layers 2 and 3 at a designated height so that the wastewater is automatically discharged when the wastewater reaches a designated amount. A nozzle for spraying the wastewater is formed through the top of the biofilm contact layers 2 and 3, and a spray control valve for
25 discharging the wastewater to the lower tank is formed through the bottom of the biofilm contact layers 2 and 3.

The first biofilm contact layer 2 treats the wastewater sprayed from a nozzle 1-1 of a nozzle pipe 1 using the biofilm formed around fibers by means of aerobic and anaerobic bacteria. The second biofilm contact tank 3 treats again the
30 wastewater sprayed by the collision to the intermediate diaphragm 20 by means of the fall of water using the biofilm formed around the fibers, thereby purifying the wastewater.

A collecting hopper 4 is installed at the bottom of the biofilm reactor 13, thereby collecting the wastewater purified through the first and second biofilm

contact layers 2 and 3 and causing the collected wastewater to fall down to a precipitator 9.

Here, the precipitator 9 installed below the collecting hopper 4 of the biofilm reactor 13 receives wastewater from a wastewater collection tank 15 via a wastewater supply pipe 5, and allows sludge contained in the wastewater to be naturally precipitated therein and then to be discharged to the outside via a sludge discharge pipe 8.

Particularly, decant water from the precipitator 9 in which the sludge is precipitated or which the wastewater is purified via the biofilm reactor 13 is supplied to the nozzle pipe 1 via first and second circulation pipes 14 and 6 by means of the pumping of a circulating pump 10.

The decant water in the precipitator 9 obtained by removing sludge contained therein by the precipitation and repeated recycling of the biofilm reactor 13 overflows from the precipitator 9 via an overflow wall 12, and is stored in an overflow tank 7. Then, the water stored in the overflow tank 7 in a final purified condition is discharged via an overflow water pipe 7-1.

Since the wastewater contained in the precipitator 9 is repeatedly processed via the precipitation and recycling purification, the retention time of the wastewater in the precipitator 9 is lengthened. Accordingly, it is possible to protect the wastewater from being damaged by anaerobic bacteria.

The nozzle pipe 1 installed above the upper portion of the biofilm reactor 13 sprays the wastewater, recycled by the second circulation pipe 6, via a plurality of the nozzles 1-1 into the upper portion of the biofilm reactor 13.

By the alternating biofilm contact layers 2 and 3 vertically arranged in pairs within the biofilm reactor 13 to form a multi-stage laminated structure, it is possible to considerably enhance the wastewater purification efficiency while achieving compactness of the installation so as to minimize a space required the installation of the apparatus.

Since influent wastewater and recycled wastewater are mixed in the precipitator 9, the concentration of total organic matters in the wastewater within the first and second biofilm contact layers 2 and 3 can be diluted, BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) is easily managed, a load factor and a shearing force of the influent wastewater are increased so that the mucous membranes of microorganisms are continuously peeled off, thus preventing the excessive growth

of microorganisms and the propagation of flies thereby.

Further, the wastewater treatment apparatus of the present invention purifies wastewater by means of the natural fall of water, thereby not requiring an oxygen supply device such as a blower.

5 In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, an apparatus for treating wastewater includes a biofilm reactor 17 with an air contact biofilm 2 or a multi-stage laminated structure of plural air contact biofilms 2, and a titanium reactor 3 located below the biofilm reactor 17.

10 An ultraviolet ray lamp 4 is located above the titanium reactor 3, and fixed to an ultraviolet ray lamp fixture 5.

The precipitator 7 is located below the biofilm reactor 17 so that the wastewater purified via the air contact biofilm 2 and the titanium reactor 3 is fallen down to the precipitator 7.

15 Alternatively, the titanium reactor 3 may be located at the uppermost portion of the biofilm reactor 17 so that solar heat is used to induce a chemical reaction in the titanium reactor 3.

As the titanium reactor 3, titanium may be applied to a porous plate to form a thin film or applied to ball-shaped structures with a diameter of approximately 3mm to 5mm.

20 In case that ultraviolet ray with a designated wavelength ($\lambda < 400\text{nm}$) having energy of more than a band gap is irradiated on the surface of TiO_2 of the above-described titanium reactor 3, electrons of TiO_2 are transferred from a Valence band to a Conduction band, thereby leaving holes at transferred electrons' seats in the valence band.

25 The created electrons and holes are diffused into the surface of TiO_2 , and the holes react with water or OH^- attached to the surface of TiO_2 , thereby forming OH radicals. Otherwise, the electrons react with oxygen dissolved in the wastewater, thereby forming $\text{O}_2^{\cdot-}$ radicals. Accordingly, it is possible to further increase the amount of radicals, thus decomposing organic matters located at the surface of the TiO_2 . This reaction is referred to as "photocatalysis". OH radicals and $\text{O}_2^{\cdot-}$ radicals may be formed out of H_2O_2 produced as an intermediate product of the reaction. H_2O_2 , HO_2 , O_2 react with the created electrons, thereby consuming the electrons to prevent the recombination of the electrons and increasing the creation of OH radicals. In photocatalysis, OH radicals and $\text{O}_2^{\cdot-}$

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radicals are used as oxidants for oxidizing the organic matters.

Industrial Applicability

As apparent from the above description, the present invention provides a contact medium for purifying wastewater using biofilm contact layers, an apparatus and method for treating wastewater using contact medium. By this arrangement, it is possible to achieve a considerable enhancement in wastewater purification efficiency while achieving compactness of the installation, to reduce the load of the equipment by diluting the concentration of organic matters dissolved in the wastewater, to easily manage BOD based on the load, to continuously peel off mucous membranes of microorganisms by increasing the load factor and shearing force of influent wastewater, to prevent the excessive growth of the microorganisms and the propagation of flies, and to omit an oxygen supply device such as a blower by purifying the wastewater by means of the natural fall of water.

Although the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been disclosed for illustrative purposes, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and substitutions are possible, without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as disclosed in the accompanying claims.

Claims:

1. A contact medium comprising a panel member formed to have a ball, plate or rope shape, and synthetic fibers with a diameter of less than 0.01mm and a length of less than 100mm attached to the external surface of the panel member.
- 5 2. An apparatus for treating wastewater using a contact medium, comprising:
 - a wastewater collection tank (15) for collecting the wastewater;
 - a biofilm contact reactor (13) including a plurality of first and second biofilm contact layers (2 and 3) alternately arranged vertically or horizontally in a
 - 10 collecting hopper (4);
 - a precipitator (9) for receiving the wastewater from the wastewater collection tank (15) and the first-treated wastewater from the collecting hopper (4), and then precipitating sludge contained in the wastewater; and
 - a wastewater circulation unit (11) for recycling decant water in the
 - 15 precipitator (9) and the wastewater collection tank (15) into the biofilm reactor (13).
3. The apparatus as set forth in claim 2,
 - wherein the precipitator (9) and the collecting hopper (4) are individually
 - connected to a nitrogen/phosphorous treatment tank (17) for selectively treating
 - 20 nitrogen and phosphorous.
4. The apparatus as set forth in claim 2, further comprising an overflow tank (6) provided with an overflow dam (11) at a designated position on the upper portion of the precipitator (9).
5. The apparatus as set forth in claim 2,
 - 25 wherein the collecting hopper (4) includes a plurality of nozzles (1-1) for spraying wastewater supplied from first and second circulation pipes (5 and 6) at the top, a spray control valve for adjusting the spray amount of the wastewater at the bottom, and a bypass unit formed therethrough at a designated height.

6. The apparatus as set forth in claim 2,
wherein the collecting hopper (4) includes a titanium reactor installed at the top or bottom, and an ultraviolet ray lamp installed above the titanium reactor.

7. The apparatus as set forth in claim 2,
5 wherein biofilms are continuously combined with one another in the biofilm reactor 13, and the wastewater collection tank 15 includes a mobile tank, a collection tank, and an effluent tank.

8. A method for treating wastewater using a contact medium, comprising the steps of:
10 allowing wastewater to be collected by a wastewater collection tank (15);
allowing the wastewater to pass through a biofilm contact reactor (13) including a plurality of first and second biofilm contact layers (2 and 3) alternately arranged vertically or horizontally in a collecting hopper (4);
allowing the wastewater from the wastewater collection tank (15) and the
15 first-treated wastewater from the collecting hopper (4) to be introduced into a precipitator (9) so that sludge contained in the wastewater is precipitated in the precipitator (9); and
allowing decant water in the precipitator (9) and the wastewater collection tank (15) to be recycled into the biofilm reactor (13) by a wastewater circulation
20 unit (11).

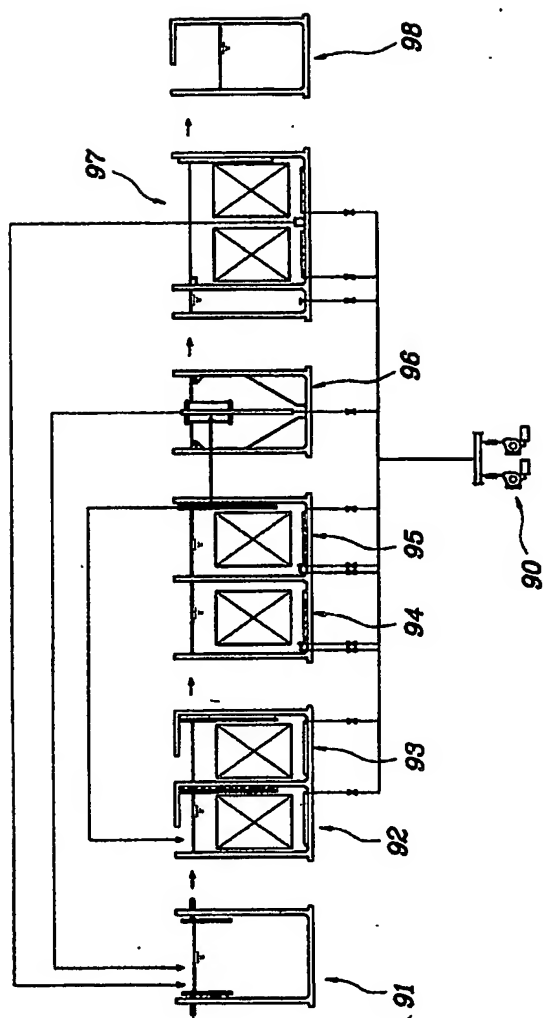


FIG 1

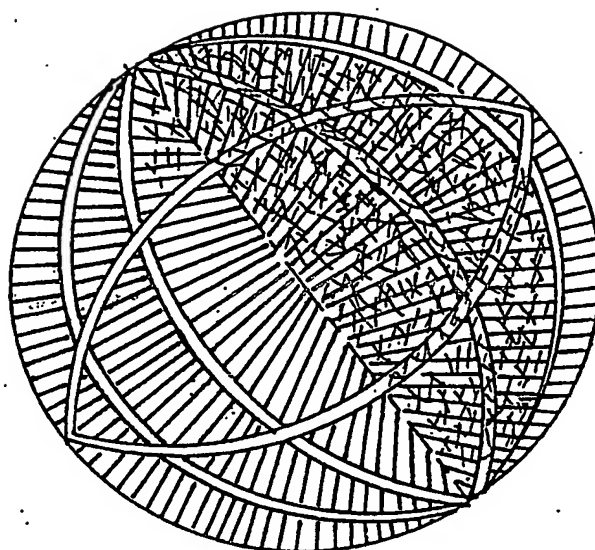


FIG 2a

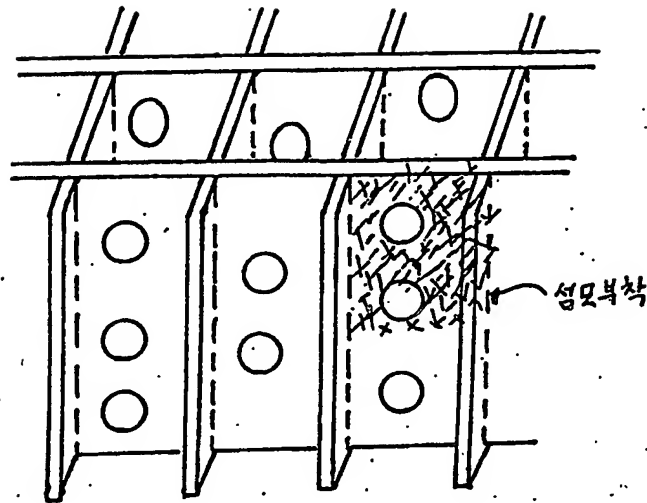


FIG 2b

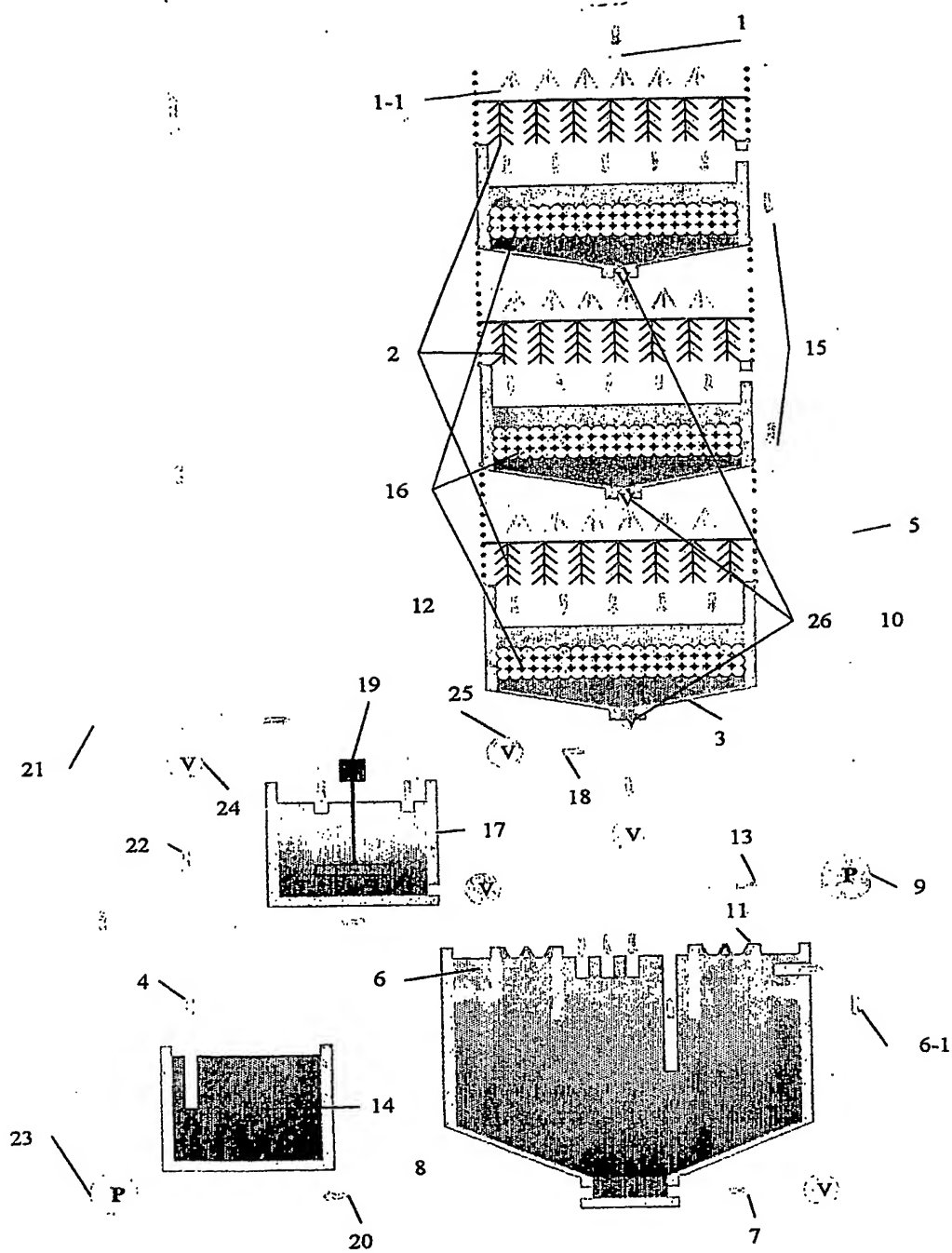


FIG 3

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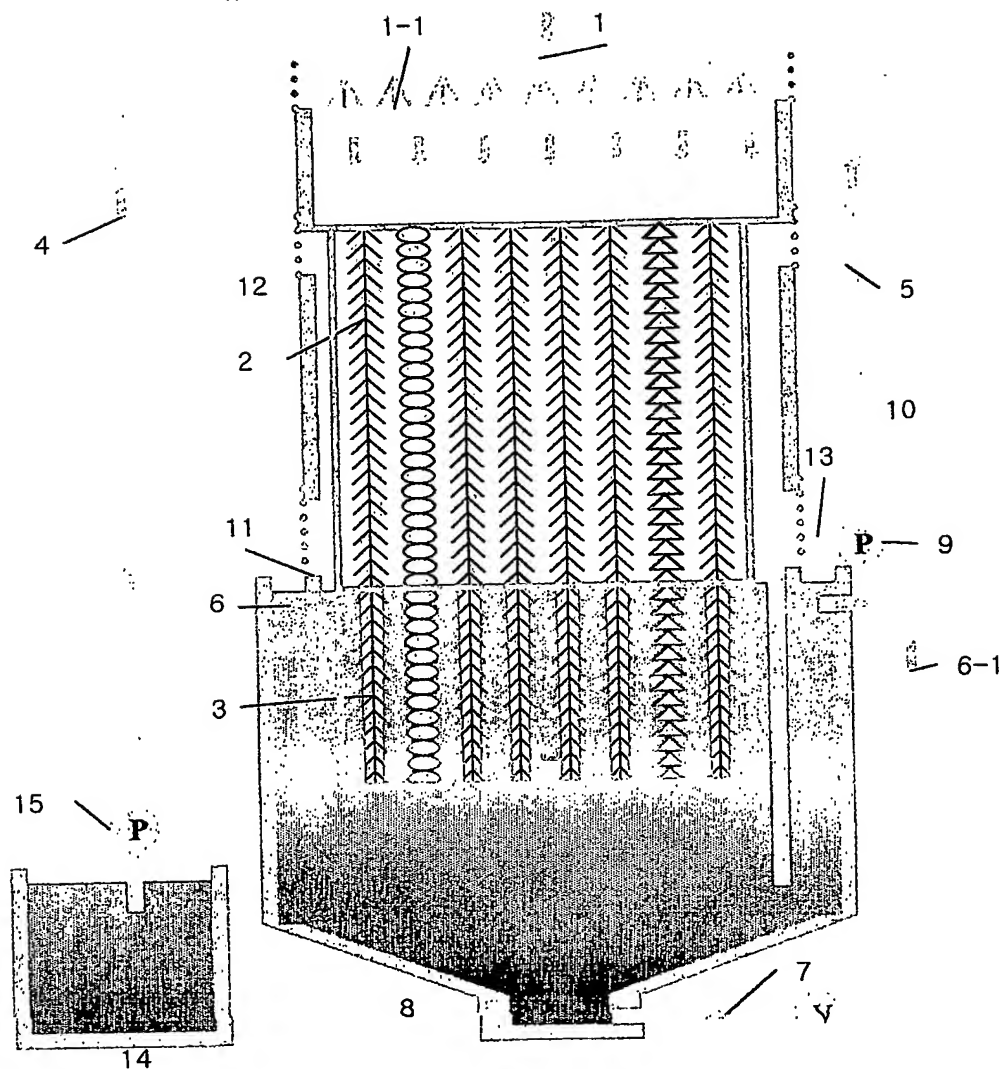


FIG 4a

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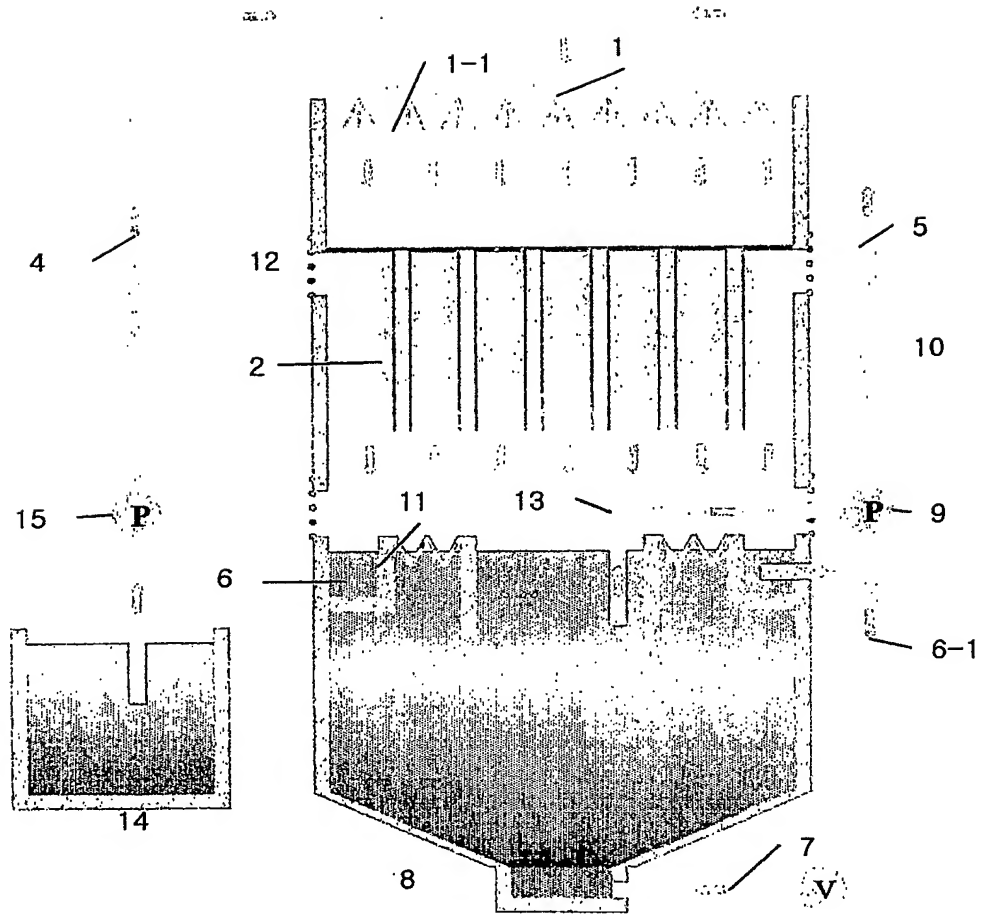


FIG 4b

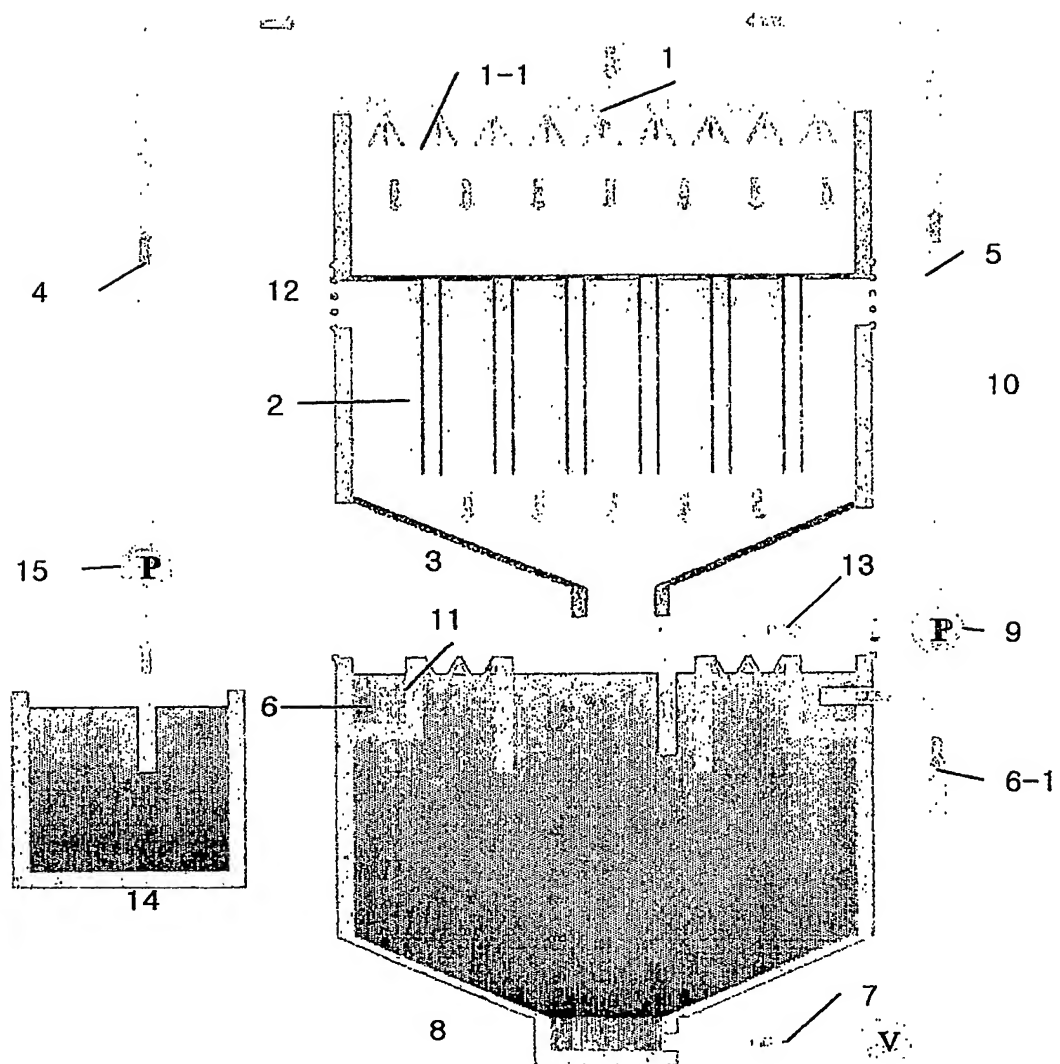


FIG 4c

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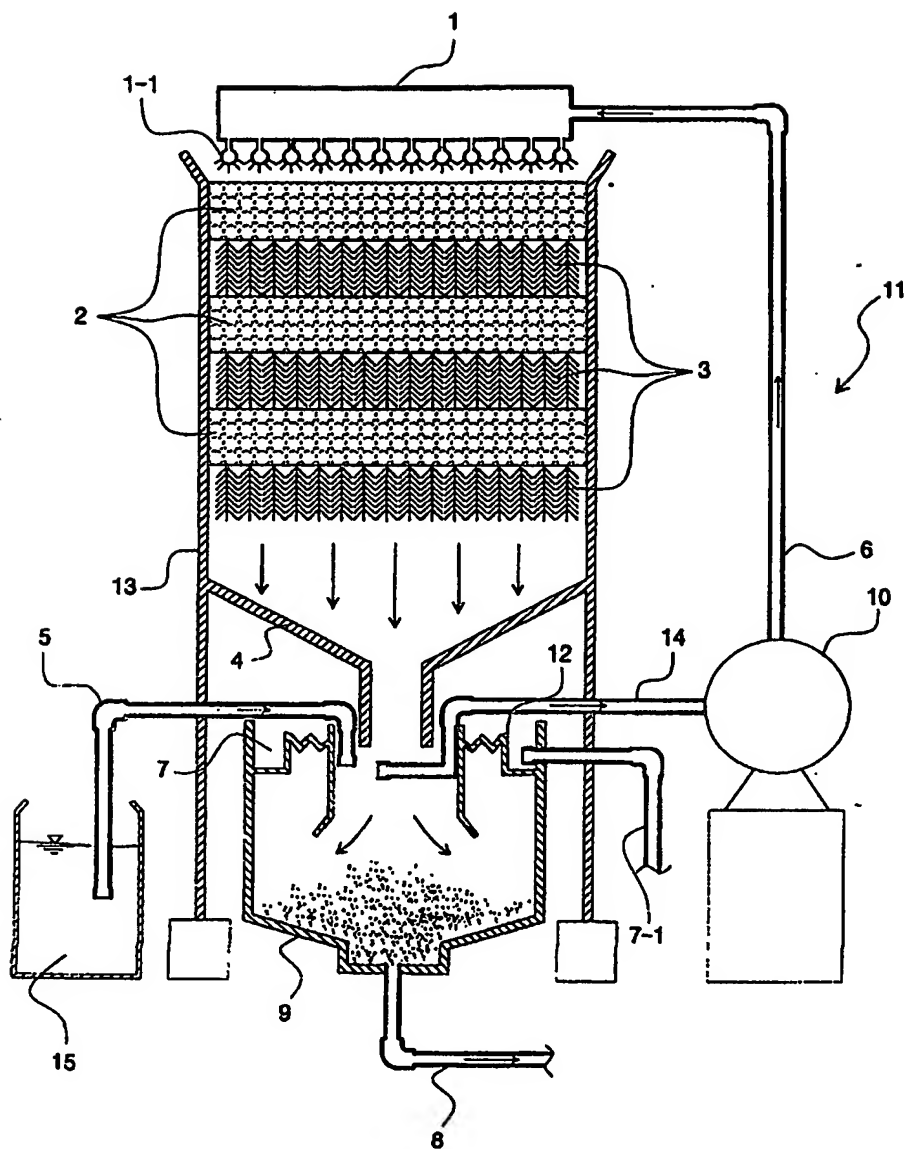


FIG 4d

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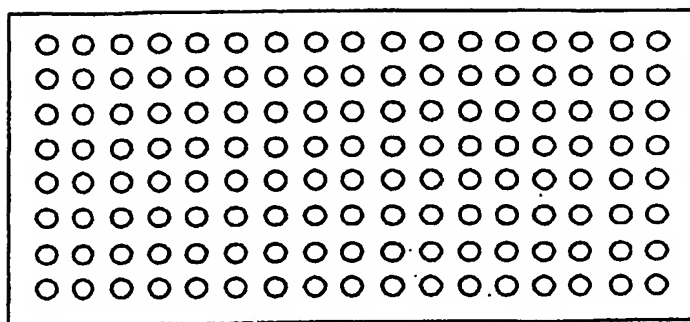


FIG 5

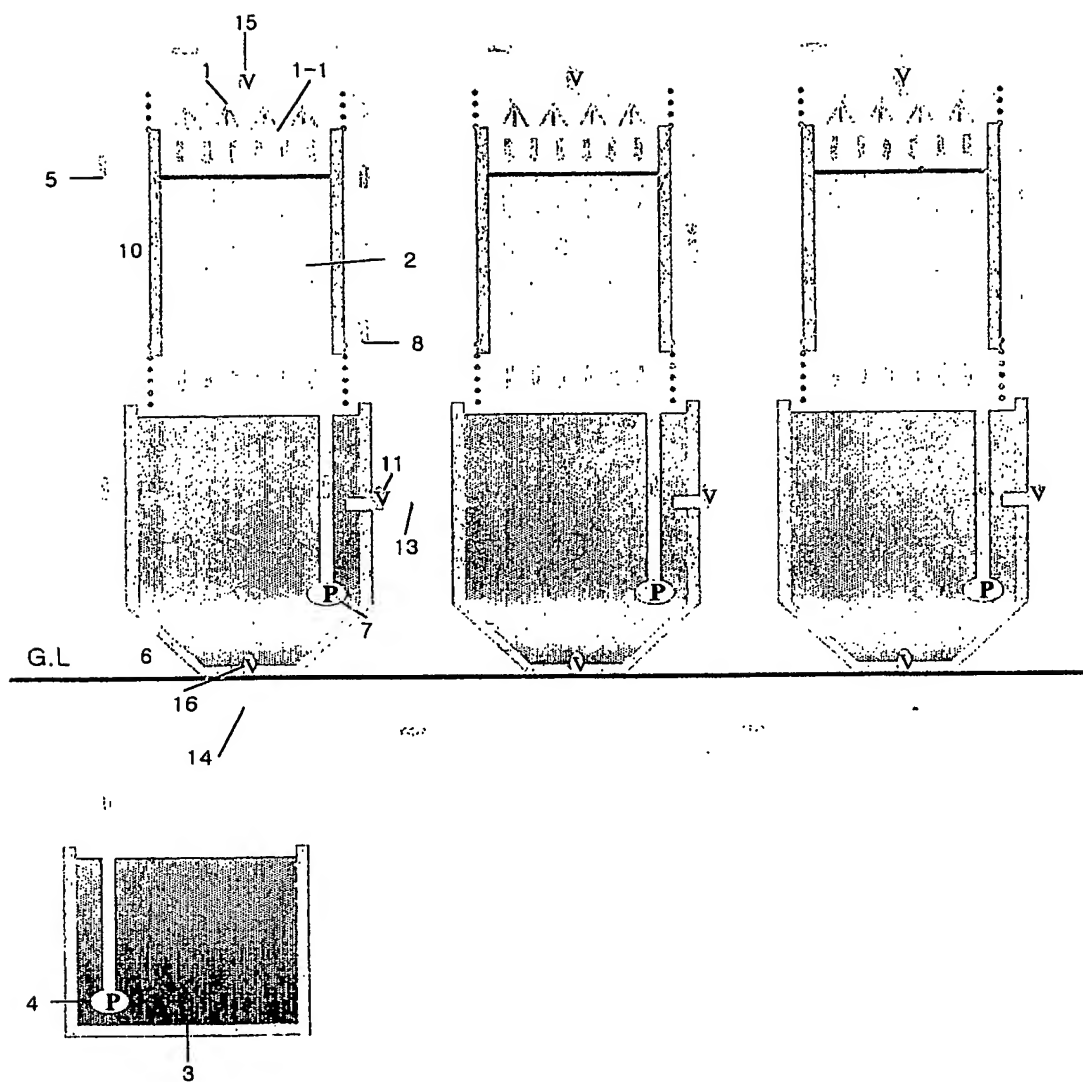


FIG 6a

11/13

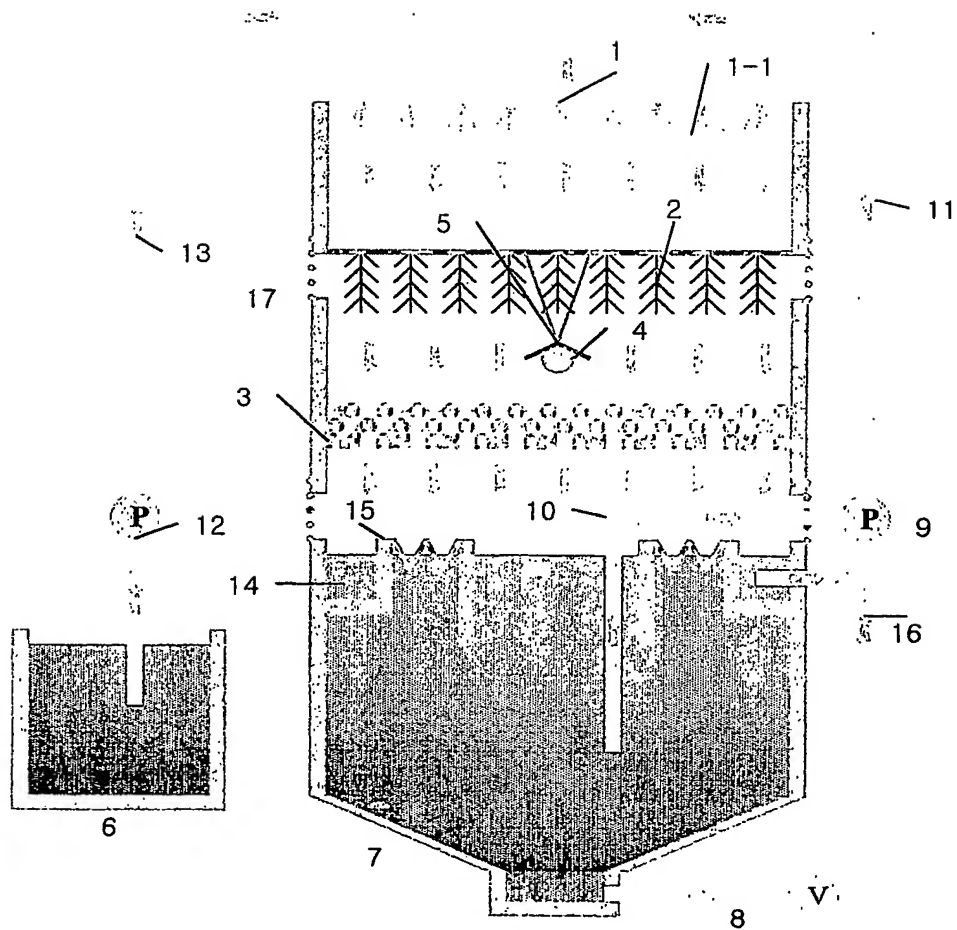


FIG 6b

12/13

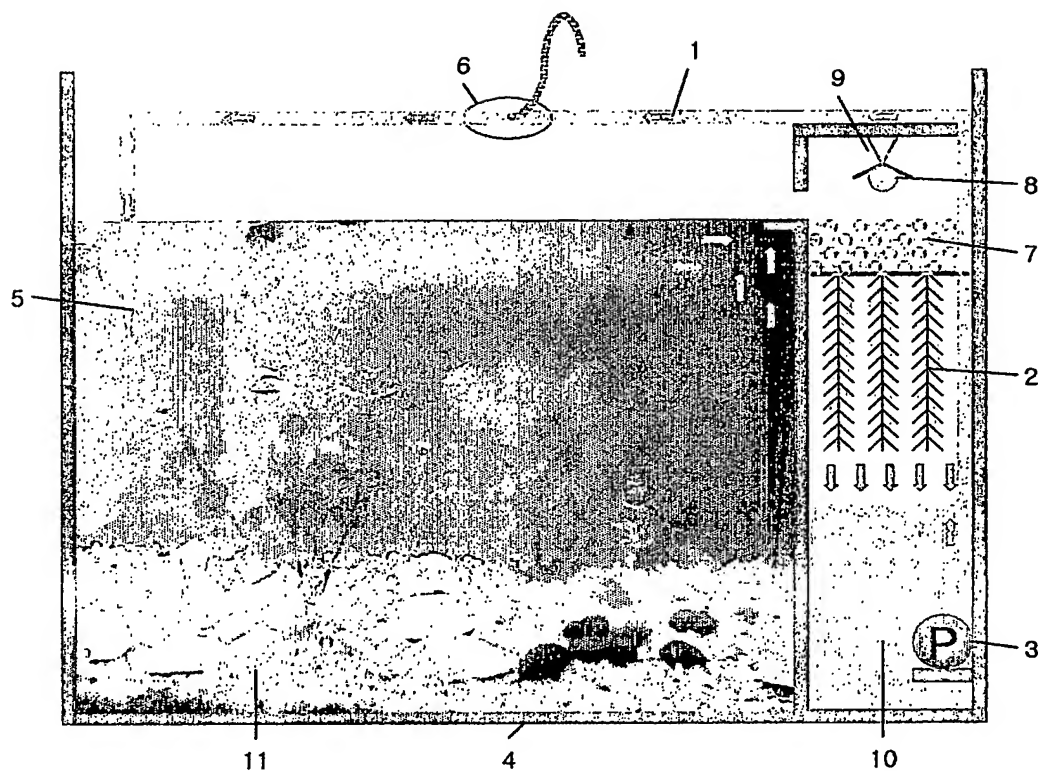


FIG 7a

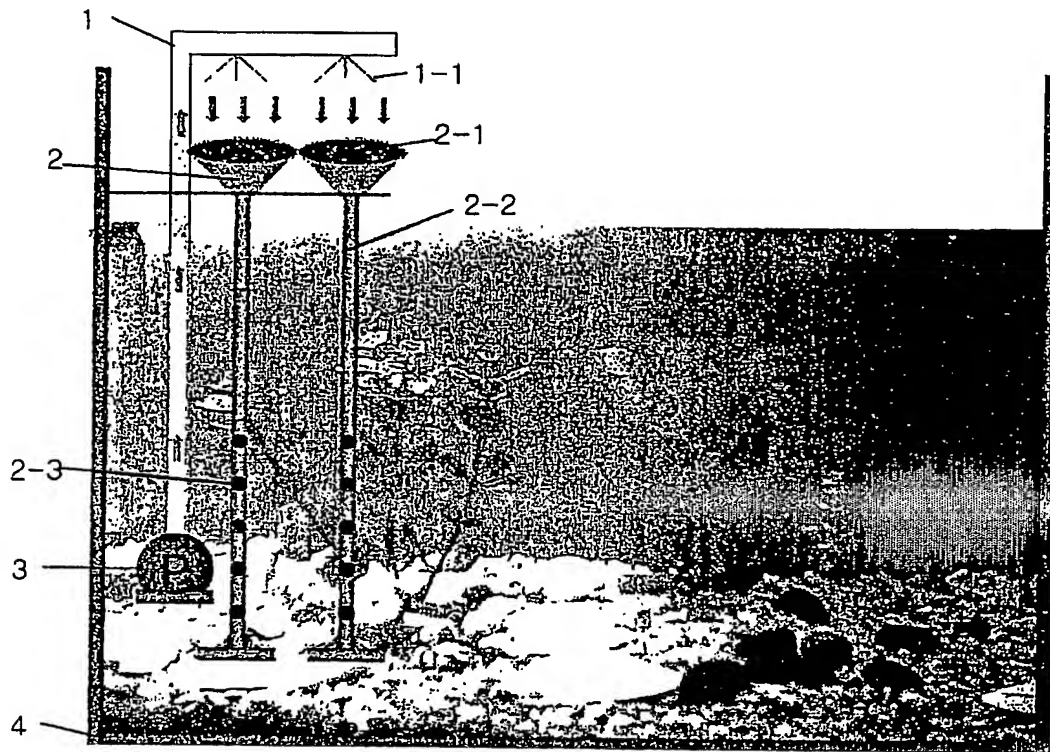


FIG 7b

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

KR03/00390

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7 C02F 3/10, C02F 3/04, C02F 9/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7 C02F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Korean Patents and applications for inventions since 1975

Korean Utility models and applications for Utility models since 1975

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

e-KIPASS, PAJ, Delphion

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	KR 1999-35047 U (Yang, Ki-Hae) 06 SEPTEMBER 1999 see the whole document	1
Y	JP 11-128969 A (KITAGAWA MITSUNORI) 18 MAY 1999 see the whole document	1
Y	KR1998-16159 A (Yang, Ik-Bae) 25 MAY 1998 see the whole document	1
X Y	KR 10-0336263 B1 (Yang, Ki-Hae et al) 29 MAY 2002 see the whole document	2-5, 7-8, 10 6, 9
Y	KR 2002-92291 A (Yang, Ki-Hae) 11 DECEMBER 2002 see the whole document	6
Y	KR 2002-92872 A (Yang, Ki-Hae) 12 DECEMBER 2002 see the whole document	9
A	JP 05-015887 A (HANAOKA SHOJI) 26 JANUARY 1993 see the whole document	2-10

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 OCTOBER 2003 (31.10.2003)

Date of mailing of the international search report

31 OCTOBER 2003 (31.10.2003)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR03/00390

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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KR 2002-92872 A	12-12-2002	NONE	
JP 05-015887 A	26-01-1993	NONE	